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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/729,841	SAMJI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ANH LY	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>10 July 2008</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>79-128</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1-78</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>79-128</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is response to Applicants' AMENDMENT filed on 07/10/2008.

2.   Claims 79-128 are pending in this Application.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 07/10/2008, with respect to the

rejection(s) of claim(s) 79 and 91 under "wherein the virtual folder comprises a location-

independent view that exposes said one or more items, and further wherein the

location-independent view is based on metadata associated with the one or more

items" have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has

been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is

made in view of Ermel et al. (US Patent No. 5,835,094, hereinafter as ERMEL).

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the

Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work

at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their

normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on

computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with

firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet. HUANG teaches

manipulation and management files and folder as well as the property, navigation,

organizing and rearranging files or type of files (file management: col. 8, lines 64-67 and

col. 9, lines 1-54) and sharing files or folders on different computing devices or systems

over the Internet network (figs. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 55-62, col. 4, lines 18-30 and col. 7, lines 40-50).

VINCENT teaches the information security system has an assigned permission level to view classified event descriptions at or below his or her assigned security level with a security classification and may even allow different classifications assigned to different entries to be combined when appropriate, e.g. PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL (col. 9, lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   Claims 79-102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Huang et al. (US Patent No. 6,571,245 B2, (hereinafter HUANG) in view of Vincent (US

Patent No. 4,881,179) and further in view of Ermel et al. (US Patent No. 5,835,094,

hereinafter as ERMEL).

With respect to claim 79, Huang teaches a method of sharing virtual folder items

stored in a file system of an operating system (virtual desktop in virtual computing

environment such that the user sees the same desktop with which the user is

accustomed, has access to the same applications and files, and enjoys the same

amenities regardless of the computer system on which the user gains access. The

virtual computing environment is particularly advantageous for individuals who travel

often, for telecommuters who alternate between working at home or remote sites and

the office, for individuals who perform portions of their office work at home, for

individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their normal computing

environment, and many others: abstract, figs. 1 and 2 and col. 5, lines 25-55), the

method comprising:

storing a plurality of items in a file system of an operating system located on a

user's computing device (files or items in the folder or directory in the virtual desktop are

stored in the file server or in a central location or in different databases on multiple file

servers and accessing or manipulating the files or items on the network can be

performed by either the browser's own facilities, facilities provided by the operating

system under which the browser executes: figs. 3 and 5, col. 8, lines 36-67 and col. 9,

lines 1-5; and sharing files or folders on different computing devices or systems over the

Internet network: figs. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 55-62, col. 4, lines 18-30 and col. 7, lines 40-

50);

storing in the operating system one or more values corresponding to operating

system properties for each of the plurality of items stored in the file system (the files or

items may have different properties or attribute based on the file types such as private

or public files or limited access files: col. 7, lines 57-67; also, see figs. 3-4, col. 6, lines

40-67 and col. 7, lines 1-67);

creating via the operating system a data object corresponding to a virtual

folder representing one or more of the plurality of items stored in the file system

on the user's computing device (file management under Window-based operating

system: col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67; also, see figs. 12 and 13, col. 14, lines

64-67 and col. 15, lines 1-67); and

displaying via the operating system the data object corresponding to a virtual

folder representing one or more of the plurality of items stored in the file system,

wherein sail virtual folder is navigable according to one or more arbitrary parameters

independent of said file system (fig. 3, displaying a plurality of items or folder in the

system: col. 6, lines 40-67; and each folder has at least one file or sub-folder as shown

in fig. 6 and the file management is control the management as well as the navigation

to the file or folder: col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67); and

in the file system that are represented by the virtual folder with one or more

sharees, wherein sharing the one or more items comprises allowing the one or more

sharees direct access to the user's computing device on which the one or more items

are stored and to provide the one or more sharees direct access to said shared virtual

folder items stored in the file system on the user's computing device (see figs, 1, 2 and

8; col. 4, lines 18-30; col. 9, lines 1-62 and col. 11, lines 38-62).

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the

Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work

at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their

normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on

computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with

firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet. HUANG teaches

manipulation and management files and folder as well as the property, navigation,

organizing and rearranging files or type of files (file management: col. 8, lines 64-67 and

col. 9, lines 1-54) and sharing files or folders on different computing devices or systems

over the Internet network (figs. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 55-62, col. 4, lines 18-30 and col. 7,

lines 40-50). HUANG does not explicitly teach receiving via the operating system a

user request to share one or more of the plurality of items and setting permissions,

wherein setting permissions comprises setting an operating system permission property

on each of the one or more shared virtual folder items as claimed.

However, VINCENT teaches setting or assigning level of access permission to

the files or item on the network (col. 9, lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

Therefore, based on HUANG in view of VINCENT, it would have been obvious to

a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the

teachings of HUANG with the teachings of VINCENT. One having ordinary skill in the

art would have found it motivated to utilize the use of assigning level of access

permissions on the shared folder data files as disclosed (VINCENT's col. 10, lines 1-

48), into the system of HUANG for the purpose of permitting the users on the Internet

network to interact with each other and with data maintained on the data processing

system, thereby, enabling the user to print or view the files or desired item over the

network (VINCENT's col. 2, lines 61-67 and col. 4, lines 8-30). Combination of HUANG

and VINCENT do not explicitly teach wherein the virtual folder comprises a location-

independent view that exposes said one or more items, and further wherein the

location-independent view is based on metadata associated with the one or more

items as claimed.

However, ERMEL teaches folders or are stacking for easing to view and access

or manipulation (figs. 1-6, and fig. 12 and see item 24; col. 4, lines 30-60 and col. 6,

lines 6-18).

Therefore, based on HUANG in view of VINCENT, and further in view of ERMEL,

it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the teachings of ERMEL to the system of HUANG to

have location view to files or folders over the network as disclosed (ERMEL's col. 4,

lines 30-60), into the system of HUANG for the purpose of displaying files and sub-

folders icons, thereby, enabling users to move the file from one to another folder on the

same or different computing devices (ERMEL's col. 1, lines 25-40 and col. 2, lines 5-

67).

With respect to claims 80-82, HUANG a method of sharing virtual folder items as

discussed in claim 79. Also, HUANG teaches granting access to the user's virtual

desktop and validating or verifying the login information (col. 10, lines 4-15, col. 14, lines

64-67 and col. 15, lines 1-65; also see figs 12 and 13).

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the

Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work

at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their

normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on

computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with

firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet (file management:

col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-54). HUANG does not explicitly teach receiving

level of permissions to be assigned to one or more sharees and wherein setting

permissions on one or more shared virtual folder and the permissions on the operating

system file share are set to so as to allow the one or more sharees to access the first

shared virtual folder item.

However, VINCENT teaches setting or assigning level of access permission to

the files or item on the network: col. 9, lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of HUANG with the

teachings of VINCENT. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it

motivated to utilize the use of assigning level of access permissions on the shared

folder data files as disclosed (VINCENT's col. 10, lines 1-48), into the system of

HUANG for the purpose of permitting the users on the Internet network to interact with

each other and with data maintained on the data processing system, thereby, enabling

the user to print or view the files or desired item over the network (VINCENT's col. 2,

lines 61-67 and col. 4, lines 8-30).

With respect to claim 83, HUANG teaches determining that the user request

corresponds to a protected virtual folder item that cannot be shared with the sharee,

and providing a user notification in response to the user request indicating that the

protected virtual folder item cannot be shared (the folder can be protected by preventing

un-authorized user from accessing to the files: col. 40-67 and col. 10, lines 1-15; also

see col. 7, lines 10-25).

With respect to claims 84-86 and 88, HUANG a method of sharing virtual folder

items as discussed in claim 79. Also, HUANG teaches a firewall as shown in fig 2, for

providing a security wall between site server and the Internet (col. 4, lines 18-30),

granting access to the user's virtual desktop and validating or verifying the login

information (col. 10, lines 4-15, col. 14, lines 64-67 and col. 15, lines 1-65; also see figs

12 and 13) and links for applications available to the user, files and folders accessible

by the user (abstract and col. 13, lines 48-67)ret.

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the

Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work

at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their

normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on

computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with

firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet (file management:

col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-54). HUANG does not explicitly teach wherein

setting permissions on the one or more shared virtual folder items comprises verifying

that a firewall on the operating system will allow the one or more sharees to access the

one or more shared virtual folder items; recording details of the sharing transaction,

including at least one of the shared virtual folder items, the one or more sharees, and a

time at which the permissions were set; and sending a link to the one or more sharees

in response to receiving the user request to share the items in the virtual folder, the link

allowing the one or more sharees to access shared virtual folder items from a remote

computer.

However, VINCENT teaches firewall to protect or to detect access folder items

(section 0023; the information of permission is set (section 0022) and sending a link to

the receiver (sections 0012 and 0025).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of HUANG with the

teachings of VINCENT. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it

motivated to utilize the use of level of permissions on the virtual folder file items as

disclosed (VINCENT's sections 0134), into the system of HUANG for the purpose of

allowing share the data files with a specific group, thereby, providing a continuous,

controlled method between data files and end-users (VINCENT's sections 0086 and

0100).

With respect to claim 87, HUANG teaches receiving a query at the operating

system from one of the sharees and providing to the sharee in response a list of items

in the file system that are shared out to the sharee (a request for retrieving a file from a

server: col. 5, lines 55-67 and col. 6, lines 1-25; also see fig. 5, col. 8, lines 36-50).

With respect to claim 89, HUANG teaches wherein each of the items in the virtual

folder has the same value for an operating system property stored in the operating

system (figs. 3 and 4, folders containing files or folders are items in the virtual desktop:

col. 6, lines 40-67 and col. 7, lines 1-67).

With respect to claim 90, HUANG teaches wherein the one or more shared virtual folder items comprise a non-folder non-file item (e-mail data items stored in the folder/databases: col. 4, lines 48-67 and col. 5, lines 1-5).

Claim 91 is essentially the same as claim 79 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 79 hereinabove.

Claim 92 is essentially the same as claim 80 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 80 hereinabove.

Claim 93 is essentially the same as claim 81 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 81 hereinabove.

Claim 94 is essentially the same as claim 82 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 82 hereinabove.

Claim 95 is essentially the same as claim 83 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 83 hereinabove.

Claim 96 is essentially the same as claim 84 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 84 hereinabove.

Claim 97 is essentially the same as claim 85 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 85 hereinabove.

Claim 98 is essentially the same as claim 86 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 86 hereinabove.

Claim 99 is essentially the same as claim 87 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 87 hereinabove.

Claim 100 is essentially the same as claim 88 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 88 hereinabove.

Claim 101 is essentially the same as claim 89 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 89 hereinabove.

Claim 102 is essentially the same as claim 90 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 90 hereinabove.

6.   Claims 103-128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

HUANG et al. (Patent No.: US 6,571,245 B2, (hereinafter HUANG) in view of VINCENT

(Patent No.: US 4,881,179).

With respect to claim 103, HUANG teaches method of sharing virtual folder items

stored in a file system of an operating system (virtual desktop in virtual computing

environment such that the user sees the same desktop with which the user is

accustomed, has access to the same applications and files, and enjoys the same

amenities regardless of the computer system on which the user gains access. The

virtual computing environment is particularly advantageous for individuals who travel

often, for telecommuters who alternate between working at home or remote sites and

the office, for individuals who perform portions of their office work at home, for

individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their normal computing

environment, and many others: abstract, figs. 1 and 2 and col. 5, lines 25-55), the

method comprising:

storing a plurality of items in a file system of an operating system located on a

user's computing device (files or items in the folder or directory in the virtual desktop are

stored in the file server or in a central location or in different databases on multiple file

servers and accessing or manipulating the files or items on the network can be

performed by either the browser's own facilities, facilities provided by the operating

system under which the browser executes: figs. 3 and 5, col. 8, lines 36-67 and col. 9,

lines 1-5; and sharing files or folders on different computing devices or systems over the

Internet network: figs. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 55-62, col. 4, lines 18-30 and col. 7, lines 40-

50); and

identifying a virtual folder representing one or more of the plurality of items stored

in the file system (identifying the items for which it is presented, figs. 3-4, col. 6, lines

40-67 and col. 7, lines 1-67, the files or items may have different properties or attribute

based on the file types such as private or public files or limited access files: col. 7, lines

57-67; fig. 3, displaying a plurality of items or folder in the system: col. 6, lines 40-67;

and each folder has at least one file or sub-folder as shown in fig. 6 and the file

management is control the management as well as the navigation to the file or folder:

col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-67); and

receiving at the operating system a request to share one or more of the items

represented by the virtual folder with one or more sharees, wherein sharing the one or

more items comprises allowing the one or more sharees direct access to the user's

computing device on which the one or more items are stored (see figs, 1, 2 and 8; col.

4, lines 18-30; col. 9, lines 1-62 and col. 11, lines 38-62).

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the

Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work

at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their

normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on

computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with

firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet. HUANG teaches

manipulation and management files and folder as well as the property, navigation,

organizing and rearranging files or type of files (file management: col. 8, lines 64-67 and

col. 9, lines 1-54) and sharing files or folders on different computing devices or systems

over the Internet network (figs. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 55-62, col. 4, lines 18-30 and col. 7,

lines 40-50). HUANG does not explicitly teach in response to the sharing request,

setting by the operating system user-access permissions on the one or more shared

virtual folder items in the file system, the user-access permissions designating

permission levels for one or more sharees on the one or more shared virtual folder

items as claimed.

However, VINCENT teaches setting or assigning level of access permission to

the files or item on the network (col. 9, lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

HUANG does not explicitly teach receiving at the operating system a request to

share one or more of the items in the virtual folder with one or more sharees and setting

by the operating system user-access permissions on the one or more shared virtual

folder items in the file system, the user-access permissions designating permission

levels for the one or more sharees on the one or more shared virtual folder items.

However, VINCENT teaches setting or assigning level of access permission to

the files or item on the network (col. 9, lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of HUANG with the

teachings of VINCENT. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it

motivated to utilize the use of assigning level of access permissions on the shared

folder data files as disclosed (VINCENT's col. 10, lines 1-48), into the system of

HUANG for the purpose of permitting the users on the Internet network to interact with each other and with data maintained on the data processing system, thereby, enabling the user to print or view the files or desired item over the network (VINCENT's col. 2, lines 61-67 and col. 4, lines 8-30).

With respect to claims 104-107, HUANG a method of sharing virtual folder items as discussed in claim 103. Also, HUANG teaches granting access to the user's virtual desktop and validating or verifying the login information (col. 10, lines 4-15, col. 14, lines 64-67 and col. 15, lines 1-65; also see figs 12 and 13).

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet (file management: col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-54). HUANG does not explicitly teach wherein setting the user-access permissions on the one or more shared virtual folder items comprises setting an operating system property on each of the shared virtual folder items in the file system; wherein the one or more shared virtual folder items comprises a first item stored in a first physical folder in the file system and a second item stored in a different second physical folder in the file system; wherein setting the operating system user-access permissions comprises granting a sharee access to a first item stored in a first physical folder in the file system, wherein the sharee is not granted access to a

second item in the first physical folder that is not in the virtual folder; and wherein each

of the items in the virtual folder has the same value for an operating system property

stored in the operating system.

However, VINCENT teaches owner and non-owner, first and second, two

different parties, representing two different stored item folder (col. 10, lines 22-45),

setting or assigning level of access permission to the files or item on the network: col. 9,

lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of HUANG with the

teachings of VINCENT. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it

motivated to utilize the use of assigning level of access permissions on the shared

folder data files as disclosed (VINCENT's col. 10, lines 1-48), into the system of

HUANG for the purpose of permitting the users on the Internet network to interact with

each other and with data maintained on the data processing system, thereby, enabling

the user to print or view the files or desired item over the network (VINCENT's col. 2,

lines 61-67 and col. 4, lines 8-30).

With respect to claims 108-114, HUANG a method of sharing virtual folder items

as discussed in claim 103. Also, HUANG teaches granting access to the user's virtual

desktop and validating or verifying the login information (col. 10, lines 4-15, col. 14, lines

64-67 and col. 15, lines 1-65; also see figs 12 and 13).

HUANG teaches virtual desktop in virtual computing environment over the

Internet. The method or system for individuals who perform portions of their office work

at home, for individuals who gain access to other computer systems outside their

normal computing environment, and many others and allowing files and resources on

computers interconnected to the network to be shared as shown in figs 1 and 2 with

firewall providing security wall between site server and the Internet (file management:

col. 8, lines 64-67 and col. 9, lines 1-54). HUANG does not explicitly teach wherein

setting the operating system user-access permissions comprises verifying that one or

more operating system file shares exist from which the one or more shared virtual folder

items can be accessed remotely; determining that one or more operating system file

shares exist, and setting permissions on the one or more operating system file shares to

allow the one or more sharees to access the shared virtual folder items; wherein setting

the operating system user-access permissions comprises verifying that a firewall on the

operating system will allow the one or more sharees to access the one or more shared

virtual folder items; and recording details of the sharing transaction, including at least

one of the shared virtual folder items, the one or more sharees, and a time at which the

permissions were set and sending a link to the one or more sharees in response to

receiving the request to share the items in the virtual folder, the link allowing the one or

more sharees to access shared virtual folder items from a remote computer.

However, VINCENT teaches setting or assigning level of access permission to

the files or item on the network: col. 9, lines 62-67 and col. 10, lines 1-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of HUANG with the

teachings of VINCENT. One having ordinary skill in the art would have found it

motivated to utilize the use of assigning level of access permissions on the shared

folder data files as disclosed (VINCENT's col. 10, lines 1-48), into the system of

HUANG for the purpose of permitting the users on the Internet network to interact with

each other and with data maintained on the data processing system, thereby, enabling

the user to print or view the files or desired item over the network (VINCENT's col. 2,

lines 61-67 and col. 4, lines 8-30).

With respect to claim 115, HUANG in view of VINCENT teaches wherein the one

or more shared virtual folder items comprises a non-folder non-file item (e-mail data

items stored in the folder/databases: col. 4, lines 48-67 and col. 5, lines 1-5).

Claim 116 is essentially the same as claim 103 except that it is directed to a

computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason

as applied to the claim 103 hereinabove.

Claim 117 is essentially the same as claim 104 except that it is directed to a

computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason

as applied to the claim 104 hereinabove.

Claim 118 is essentially the same as claim 105 except that it is directed to a

computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason

as applied to the claim 105 hereinabove.

Claim 119 is essentially the same as claim 106 except that it is directed to a

computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason

as applied to the claim 106 hereinabove.

Claim 120 is essentially the same as claim 107 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 107 hereinabove.

Claim 121 is essentially the same as claim 108 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 108 hereinabove.

Claim 122 is essentially the same as claim 109 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 109 hereinabove.

Claim 123 is essentially the same as claim 110 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 110 hereinabove.

Claim 124 is essentially the same as claim 111 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 111 hereinabove.

Claim 125 is essentially the same as claim 112 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 112 hereinabove.

Claim 126 is essentially the same as claim 113 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 113 hereinabove.

Claim 127 is essentially the same as claim 114 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 114 hereinabove.

Claim 128 is essentially the same as claim 115 except that it is directed to a computer readable medium rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 115 hereinabove.

Conclusion

7.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANH LY whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV (Written Authorization being given by Applicant (MPEP 502.03 [R-2])) or fax to **(571) 273-4039** (unofficial fax number directly to examiner's office). The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **John Breene**, can be reached on **(571) 272-4107** or Primary Examiner, **Jean Fleurantin**, can be reached on **(571) 272-4035**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: **Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300.**

ANH LY /AL/
OCT. 15th, 2008

          /JEAN B. FLEURANTIN/
          Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2162